

U. S. GENERAL HALTS ARMS FOR KOLCHAK

Washington Forces Graves to Deliver Rifles Despite Cosacks' Hostility.

OMSK IS "ASTONISHED"

Fails to See Why Anti-American Scurrility Should Stop Campaign on "Reds."

By the Associated Press.
OMSK, Sept. 23 (delayed).—Major Gen. William S. Graves, commander of American forces in Siberia, in retaliation for alleged scurrilous articles published in a Vladivostok newspaper and hostile acts of Cosack chiefs in the Far East, has held up shipment of 14,000 rifles which recently arrived at Vladivostok from America consigned to the All-Russian Government at Omsk. Giving notice of his action by telegraph through Major Slaughter, his representative here, Gen. Graves, in direct and forceful language, declares he personally will cause the arrest of the offending editor and the suppression of the newspaper, the *Golos Rodini*, unless the Omsk Government does so. He asserts further that unless the activity of the Cosack chiefs is controlled he will recommend that America refuse to render further assistance to Russia. Gen. Graves says he will retain the arms until advised as to what action the Omsk Government proposes to take.

Waits on Washington.
In replying to the Omsk Government says that in its view the subject constitutes a diplomatic and not a military problem, which should be approached through recognized diplomatic channels, and that the Government therefore awaits a communication from the State Department at Washington. In respect to the holding up of the shipment of rifles, astonishment is expressed by the Government that local troubles in the Far East which the Government regards as an international problem and not a purely Russian one should impel Gen. Graves to take steps which might jeopardize a more far-reaching and more vital undertaking, namely the suppression of Bolshevism at the critical moment when Siberian troops are conducting a successful offensive.

Rifles Are Delivered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—At the urgent request of the Omsk Government the State Department has secured the delivery of the 14,000 rifles held up in Vladivostok by Major Gen. Graves, the American commander, in retaliation for anti-American articles in a Vladivostok newspaper and because of hostile acts of Cosack chiefs in the Far East. Diplomatic efforts to persuade the Omsk Government to suppress the newspaper or to compel a less hostile attitude toward the United States and the troops under Gen. Graves are being made. The difficulties confronting the Omsk Government are appreciated by State Department officials. It was said, and every effort is being made to assist Admiral Kolchak to crush Bolshevism. In advising Gen. Graves to permit resumption of the arms shipments to the Kolchak forces State Department officials took the position that withholding the rifles now, with a wide offensive against the Bolsheviks starting, might prove fatal to the success of the operation. As to the paper which aroused Gen. Graves' resentment, it was said, the American commander had full power to suppress it, even though the Kolchak Government might not, for political reasons, wish to move against the press.

UKRAINE A WASTE OF RUINS.

Food Must Be Provided by U. S.

Returned American Says.

Jacob Bashin of 67 West 189th street, who recently returned from Europe, where he had charge of an automobile transport of food and medicines with the Polish armies on the Ukrainian front, told yesterday of some of the things he had seen in that region. "Refugees who now are returning

cannot find a trace of their former homes and families," he said. "Scores of square miles are devastated. All that one can see for miles around are broken down trench systems, barbed wire and stretches of cemeteries. The refugees find shelter in some of the dugouts or else sleep in the open fields.

"For six weeks prior to the arrival of our transport more of the people subsisted on a diet of grass, a sort of nettle, as a result of which the body is swollen and the face becomes black. No domestic animals are to be seen. In the hospitals of the devastated districts they have no surgical instruments, and I once saw a carpenter's saw used for the amputation of a leg. The people have no hope for survival if they are cut off from the United States, and unless this country continues to feed them they are doomed to a horrible death this winter."

Mr. Bashin's transport was sent out by the joint distribution committee and the territory covered centered around Kovel, Lutsk, Vladimir Volynsky and other cities.

DENIKINE GETS WARSHIP.

British Turn Over to Him Russian Superdreadnought.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The Supreme Council to-day decided to hand over to Gen. Denikine, commander of the forces in southern Russia operating against the Bolsheviks, the battleship *Volia*, which had been sequestered by the British navy in the Black Sea. [The *Volia*, a superdreadnought of the latest class, displacing 22,425 tons and carrying twelve 12-inch guns, has shared the checkered career of the Russian Black Sea Fleet since the outbreak of the Russian revolution. Originally laid down as the Emperor Alexander III, she was completed just in time to receive from the Russian Government the name of the revolutionary name of *Volia* or "People's Will," and had scarcely gone to sea under this name when the German Government forced the surrender of the Russian fleet despite the provisions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. The British navy took possession of the *Volia*, the largest unit belonging to the Black Sea Fleet, during the contest between the Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik forces in southern Russia.]

WILL RECOGNIZE LITHUANIA.

Provisional Action by Great Britain Is Announced.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Cablegrams from Paris, the Lithuanian executive committee in Washington announced to-day, have brought the information that the British Government has promised provisional recognition to Lithuania. The promise, the committee's despatches assert, was given the Lithuanian representatives in London by Earl Curzon. Recognition, it was said, is provisional on convocation of a national assembly.

ONLY U. S. CAN MAKE LOAN, IS BERLIN VIEW

Erzberger Says Action Awaits Peace Ratification.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Oct. 1 (delayed).—Discussing internal financial problems, as well as foreign exchange, Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, told the National Assembly to-day the only country capable of financing a big loan was the United States, and negotiations at this source were impossible until the treaty of peace was ratified.

Herr Erzberger told the legislators the Government was exerting every possible influence to halt the downward tendency of the mark, and announced the appropriation of 3,500,000,000 marks (nearly \$25,000,000) to keep down food prices. In closing he said: "Let us not deceive ourselves. Give the German workingman the necessary food and he will soon recover his willingness to work, and thus improve the nation's ability to protect itself, the prime requirement of which is economic improvement."

It seemed the irony of fate decreed that the first bill submitted to the National Assembly upon its Berlin debut was a measure providing reimbursement and indemnification for losses growing out of Spartacist riots here last winter, which were directly responsible for the Assembly's migration to Weimar. The debate resolved the question of whether the nation or the local community would bear the cost, which will aggregate approximately 66,000,000 marks (nearly \$13,000,000) for compensation and damages. The bill was referred to a special commission.

U. S. DUTY TO BLOCK CLASH IN ADRIATIC

Navy Forces Expected to Go to Any Extreme Short of Actual Battle.

ITALIANS ARE MASSING

Daniels in Control of Americans and Not the Supreme Council.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Participation of the American naval forces in the Adriatic in averting a clash between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs to any extent short of actually joining in the battle on one side or the other is justified, in the view of the United States representatives here. This view also was emphasized yesterday in an official statement of the Serbian delegation in which it was declared that an American warship with marines aboard was still at the pier at Trau, while the Italians were massing in the roads leading to the town.

The point made by the American representatives here is that the American forces are under discretionary orders permitting them to land at any time, even with machine guns, but that they are not expected to exert anything more than moral suasion. Moral suasion at the point of machine guns sometimes averts a fight and sometimes it does not. It is admitted that if while exerting this moral suasion the Americans were attacked they probably would fight back.

According to the American mission here the American ships in the Adriatic are under the direct orders of Secretary Daniels and not under those of the mission or of the Supreme Council. Furthermore it is stated that the Supreme Council could not give any orders to the American forces. However, the American commander reports daily to the Under Secretary Polk here in regard to all developments.

The Socialist deputies in the Parliament which has just been dissolved have strongly condemned the war, which "has left behind it a threatening preponderance of professional militarism."

The manifesto continues:

"Far from serving liberty, war is death to all liberties."

The manifesto declares that the Nitti Cabinet having tried for inexcusable financial reasons to demobilize, was confronted by military sedition. It describes the internal situation as terrible and says that the reactionaries may try to bring about a coup d'etat. It hopes, however, that the workmen in their soldier uniforms will prevent this. In conclusion the manifesto urges the workmen to rise and crush down the war on humanity and demands a peace war on liberty, justice and Socialism.

NAVY PREVENTED WARFARE AT TRAU

Admiral Knapp Says Italians Are Thankful for Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Intervention by the American naval forces at Trau, Dalmatia, prevented bloodshed. "Which would perhaps have resulted in a state of actual war between Italy and Jugo-Slavia," according to a report from Admiral Knapp, commanding American naval forces in European waters, transmitted to the Senate to-day by Secretary Daniels. The report, transmitted to the Senate in response to a resolution by Senator Knox (Pa.) follows:

"The armistice line extends from Cape Planka inland. North and west of this line, Italian troops in occupation, south and east of the line garrisoned by Serbian troops. This latter section, Dalmatian coast, headquarters American naval forces, in which by agreement after armistice American naval forces took charge of all one time Austro-Hungarian vessels found there and

which has since been generally called American zone. "Americans have no troops on shore, but have extended a strong moral influence for the preservation of order and avoidance of clash between Italians and Jugo-Slavs. There has been considerable friction along armistice line between Serbians and Italians, but by the tactful firmness of the American Admiral there it has been kept from causing serious results."

"On September 23 three truckloads of Italian soldiers in command of an Italian Army captain crossed armistice line from Italian zone and surprised and captured the small Serbian garrison at Trau. The Italian authorities informed the senior American officer present, Capt. Boyd, that the move was unauthorized and asked that the raiders be turned back. Boyd sent a destroyer and two destroyers to Trau at once, then saw the Serbian commander and got him to agree not to order an advance until he had an opportunity to get Italian troops to withdraw. He sent Lieutenant Commander H. E. Fields and Commander Marony of the Italian ship *Puglia* by automobile to Trau, and himself in U. S. S. *Olympia* went to Trau.

"On arrival he found the Italians had been induced to return, leaving, however, an Italian army captain and three soldiers, owing to breakdown of a truck. He landed a small guard from U. S. S. *Cowell* and U. S. S. *Olympia* to see no harm done Italians and preserve order pending arrival of Serbian troops. He put the Italian army captain and three soldiers on an Italian motorboat and turned them over in charge of an Italian naval officer. Upon arrival of the Serbian troops he received assurance that no violence would be offered to civilians.

"Italian Admiral Mito, in command of ships and troops in Italian zone of occupation, sent senior Italian officer present at Spalato to U. S. S. *Olympia* with thanks for sending Trau raiders back. He has brought the officer commander of the raiding force to trial by court-martial."

"The whole affair was most creditably handled and the prompt action of Capt. Boyd, in my opinion, undoubtedly prevented a very serious incident which might have resulted in open warfare between Italians and Serbians. The landing was for the protection of the offending Italians left in Trau until adequate Serbian forces could arrive to preserve order."

"Advises from Fiume report considerable hardships among the people from the effect of the blockade of the city. The dock workers are idle as a result of the shipping tieup and many of the shops are closing for lack of supplies of merchandise."

Premier Nitti, in a letter addressed to his constituents, declared that in the present emergency there is the utmost necessity of reestablishing discipline in the army and ending domestic conflicts. He asserts that "all Italians are animated by the same patriotic spirit, their only divergencies being relative to methods followed in managing affairs."

JUGO-SLAVS ATTACK ITALIAN TROOPSHIP

American Officers Imperilled by Shots Off Cattaro.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The Italian steamship *Epitro*, with 200 Italian troops and American officers on board, bound for Cattaro, is declared, in a despatch from Earl to the Tempio, to have been shot at by Jugo-Slav regular troops in the channel between Roudoni Island and the Arsa promontory. One Italian was wounded. The *Epitro*, the despatch added, made off at full speed and escaped further attack.

[The locality where the *Epitro* is reported to have been fired upon is along the winding water passage to the harbor of Cattaro, on the southern Dalmatian coast—across the Adriatic from the Italian peninsula. The spot apparently indicated by the despatch is at the entrance to the Bocche di Cattaro, an arm of the sea penetrating far into the Dalmatian mainland, on the right of the entrance being the Punta d'Arza and nearby the rock of Roudoni, both of which are crowned by forts.]

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LAVA RIVER 1,000 FT. WIDE FLOWS TO SEA

Eruption of Mauna Loa Is Visible for Twenty Miles.

By the Associated Press.

Hilo, T. H. Oct. 2.—A stream of lava 1,000 feet wide is flowing into the sea at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour from the crater of Volcano Mauna Loa, which first threw forth lava Saturday. The stream of lava is now a virtual river from twenty to thirty feet high. Where the lava flows into the sea the waters are boiling for half a mile and are strewn with dead fish.

The sides of the flow are banked up by cool lava, and then red hot boulders carried in the stream explode when they hit the water. Property damage resulting from the activity of Mauna Loa has not been large, although some forests and a few houses have been destroyed. The lava flow is mostly through a barren country covered by previous flows from the crater.

Near the source of the flow the volcano remains normal and is seemingly unaffected, although great clouds of steam can be seen coming from the peak. Volcano Kilauea, on an adjacent peak, remains unaffected by Mauna Loa's activity. Thousands of persons are going from Hilo and other points on the island to witness the flow, which is visible from the sea to a newly made crater twenty miles up the mountain.

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WARSAW, Oct. 2.—Ten American aviators, members of the "Kocufusko squadron" recruited at Paris under Capt. Marian Cooper, have reported to Polish general headquarters and asked to be incorporated in the Polish army.

French Envoy Sails for Brazil.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—Alexandre R. Conty, the new French Ambassador to Brazil, sailed for Rio Janeiro yesterday from Marseilles on board the steamship *Flota*.

NEW MINISTRY IN BELGRADE.

Protitch Cabinet in Control Only Two Weeks.

BELGRADE, Oct. 2.—A new ministry has been formed under the presidency of Stoyan Protitch, who resigned in August owing to his inability to agree with the other cabinet members. The cabinet under Liouba Davidovich, which succeeded, had only a short existence, having been formed only August 16, 1919.

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BASED on raw materials, purchased at comparatively low prices, Vacuum Cup Tires and "Ton Tested" Tubes—the choice of a million motorists—were, on July 19, and for the second time during the current year, substantially reduced in price.

Now, a high and rising market on fabric and other materials compels announcement of revised schedule, effective October 1, as follows:

Size	Vacuum Cup Casings Fabric	Vacuum Cup Casings Cord	Channel Tread Cord	"Ton Tested" Tubes Regular	"Ton Tested" Tubes Extra-heavy Cord Type
30x3	18.45			3.00	3.75
30x3 1/2	23.70	38.55	35.85	3.50	4.40
32x3 1/2	27.90	42.95	39.95	3.80	4.75
31x4	37.30			5.20	6.50
32x4	37.95	54.45	49.05	5.25	6.55
33x4	40.05	56.00	50.45	5.50	6.90
34x4	40.85	57.40	51.65	5.65	7.05
32x4 1/2	52.75	61.35	53.75	6.80	8.50
33x4 1/2	54.90	63.00	55.20	6.95	8.70
34x4 1/2	55.35	64.65	58.20	7.00	8.75
35x4 1/2	57.60	66.15	59.60	7.10	8.90
36x4 1/2	58.20	67.80	61.00	7.30	9.15
33x5	67.40	76.60	68.95	8.05	10.05
35x5	70.95	80.35	72.35	8.50	10.65
37x5	74.60	84.05	75.70	8.85	11.05

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